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3 OCT 26 1999 MR. NESTER: I'm here to present the Roy
4 process, which is the transformation. First, I would like to
5 talk about the human impact of environmental radioactive
6 contamination. This is a picture 10 years old of Chernobyl
7 babies. This was taken off a brochure of the World Uranium
8 Hearings in Salzburg, Austria. These are hydrocephalic
9 cleft-lipped babies born post Chernobyl.

10 AUDIENCE MEMBER: I was scheduled to speak.
11 I give him the balance of my time.

12 MR. LAWSON: Please sit down.

13 MR. NEXTER: This is for the book,
14 Daughter's of the Pacific, Australian book. Now, we have
15 this problem called jelly fish babies. These babies are born
16 like jelly fish. They have no heads, no arms. They do not
17 shape like human beings at all, but they are being born on
18 the labor table. Some of them have hair. They breathe.
19 This ugly thing lives a few hours. They do not allow the
20 mother to see this kind of baby because she will go crazy.

21 We all are contaminated with radioactive
22 elements from the atmospheric bomb testing as cited in Silent

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1 Spring by Rachel Carson. We eat it every day in our foods. 2
It's contaminated in the top soil worldwide. Dr. J. Gould's
3 book, The Enemy Within, cites rising breast cancer rates from
4 the first atom bomb test in 1945.

5 Prior to '45, breast cancer rates were going
6 down. Plutonium is found in the teeth of children throughout
7 Britian published in the Science of the Total Environment
8 Journal. So, it's already too late for a lot of this, but we
9 can still top it. [Transporting high-level waste to Yucca
10 Mountain would be a mistake, because there is technology
11 available that can neutralize and totally eliminate nuclear
12 waste at each reactor site where it is now stored.

13 You don't have to move it. [No containment
14 can contain high-level nuclear waste for hundreds of
15 thousands of years, the half life from plutonium 239, and
16 there's about 40 tons of it. Here is 200 -- I'm sorry,
17 24,300 years. And it takes 20 half lives for an element to
18 negate to zero or to a stable form. So plutonium 239 leaks
19 for half a million years, and you have tons of it in one spot
20 as new generations are created.

21 So essentially it is radioactive for
22 millions of years. So you hear the word 10,000 years for

1 storage. [Nuclear waste can be neutralized on site using
2 existing infrastructure as it is being produced. There is no
1 continued 3 need to bury nuclear waste, and the Roy process would
4 guarantee to the world that there would be no reuse of
5 plutonium in an unauthorized weapon.

6 Dr. Roy estimated it would take about 80
7 million dollars and two to three years to construct the first
8 Roy process pilot plant. Portable units can also be made to
9 take to other sites. So, this is primarily it. Nuclear
10 waste can be a fuel. It can be literally through a
11 transformation process, rapidly decays into stable non
12 radioactive form, giving off tremendous heat which can be
13 used to make steam and generate power at the reactor and
14 solve that. It's just another step. The waste can be simply
15 reprocessed into a stable element by knocking off the excess
16 neutrons in the nucleus is essentially what it does.]

17 MR. LAWSON: Thank you very much. Sir, do
18 you have some material you'd like to submit as exhibits?
19 Over here, if you would please. So we have a tape and we 20
also have comments. Thank you. Our next speaker is Chad 21
Cowan, to be followed by Kevin Kamps and William Kovacs.

22 Mr. Cowan is not here. Is Mr. Kamps? Mr. Kamps, you're on.
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